

# SPORTS

## WORLD SHOOTING WIN

The USSR men's team won the air rifle event at the world championship in Innsbruck, Austria, totalling 1,747 points, a new world record. The winners were Alexander Maleniyev from Pruzne, Anatoly Yagrischkin from Leningrad and Vladimir Turlin from Lithuania. Individually Maleniyev and Yagrischkin placed second and third with 585 and 583 points.

Yuri Zavalodko of the USSR came second in the air rifle event with 587 points. In the team event the winners, France, totalled 1,749 points, ahead of West Germany (1,744) and the USSR (1,741).

The third such world championship is due draw a record 350 entrants from 40 nations.

## European football

Last Wednesday saw six elimination matches in the European Football Championship. Portugal beat Finland 5-0, England lost to Denmark 1-0, Norway drew with Wales 0-0, Sweden defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0, Northern Ireland beat Austria 3-1, and Iceland lost 3-0 to Ireland.

Portugal and Finland are in the same group as the Soviet Union who on October 9 are to host a match with Poland and to play Portugal in Lisbon on November 13.

## ATHLETICS

China's Zhu Jienhua has cleared 238 cm, a new world high-jumping record at the 5th All-China Tournament in Shanghai. He improved his own previous mark by 1 cm on this June. The new record was set on the second jump.

## FILA Congress ends in Kiev

We're very proud to be taking part in such a humane activity as sport which promotes closer cooperation and better mutual understanding. Milan Ercegan of Yugoslavia, President of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA), said here at the end of the FILA Congress. The Congress heard reports by representatives of countries, and studied a long-term schedule of tournaments coming up in the years to follow.

The Congress was addressed by Gary Thomson, member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee who is responsible for Olympic wrestling competitions. He said that because of high transportation costs and long distances between the Olympic Village and the sites of competitions, sportsmen would have to leave the Village in the morning and return in the evening.

Members of the Federation's Bureau voiced concern about the high living costs and inadequate living conditions for members of Olympic teams in Los Angeles. Thomson declined to answer some questions concerning preparations for the Olympic Games, saying he had come to Kiev primarily to learn how to organize and hold competitions.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN InformKor" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN InformKor" given you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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During the Days of Saffa in the Soviet Union, women's teams from Sofia and Moscow played a game at handball which was won by the Bulgarian women 20-23. In the photo: a scene from the match. Photo by Andriy Knyazev

## Bandy In September

This time of the year will see the second occasion that bandy players will compete in the USSR Cup matches. This has been made possible by the large artificial ice-rink at the indoor stadium of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex where between September 21 and October 4 forty-two matches are to be played in the first stage of the Cup contests.

At this stage, the Cup matches will be contested by all 14 top-league teams. They are subdivided into two groups. The second and the third stages of the tournament will take place after the completion of the USSR championship on March 17-25 and also at the Olimpiyskiy complex. Eight teams are to begin the contest, with only four remaining in the competition for the USSR Cup.

## Preparing for NHL Championship

The NHL hockey-players who are getting ready for the championship in their professional league, are now holding practice matches. At the Forum rink, the Montreal Canadiens beat the Buffalo Sabres 5-2 and the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Washington Capitals 3-1.

## OF INTEREST

### Marathon runners make it to the finish by metro

The marathon that was held this year in West Berlin didn't

## CHAMPION TEAM WIN THE MUSTER CUP

Some 150 men and women gymnasts from 45 cities and towns are competing for the USSR Cup at the Muster Cup Sport in Rostov-on-Don.

This contest comes at the last stage in the selection of contestants for the championship of the USSR. The team that wins the Muster Cup will be the champion of the USSR. It will be recalled that both men's and women's national Soviet teams won gold medals at the previous world championships. Today, the champion team is another must-win. A successful performance in the tournament will serve as a "pass" for membership of the two teams.

Among the contestants Rostov-on-Don are world champions, Olga Bichkova, and Korolyov, overall champion of the 1980 Olympics Alexander Dityatin, as well as world Olympic and European champion Artur Akopyan, Alexander Tkachov, Bogdan Melnikov, Pavel Sut, and Nikolai Tiyenka.

## CYCLING TRACK UNDER LOCK AND KEY

A cycling track one of the facilities built to Los Angeles specially for the 1984 Summer Olympics, has been shut for an indefinite period. According to "Los Angeles Times", the track's concrete walls developed cracks which led to the suspension of the track by the US cycling federation.

According to a spokesman for the federation, which built the track, it was not a capitalist approach to staging the Games and training to save money, the US Olympic organizers built the concrete facility instead of using the traditional wooden covering. Still, another reason also downgraded the quality of another Olympic facility — a swimming pool — which has only eight lanes, instead of the regular ten, caused serious objections from sportsmen and spectators.

## ceasefire agreement reached in Lebanon

Went in Beirut and Damascus. It has been officially announced that a ceasefire agreement was reached on September 28 between the various Lebanese groups throughout the country. The announcement about the ceasefire agreement was made by the Lebanese Prime Minister Wazzan and the Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam.

surprise with the number of participants (1,000) to the largest figure, at the meeting of participating countries. It was unusual however in that the city hall provided all the runners with special coupons for a metro ride to the finish in case they get tired.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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MN-INFORMKOR

# Yuri ANDROPOV: the most vital task today is to prevent nuclear war

Through joint efforts by people of goodwill. Only this way will it be possible to defend peace and to direct the resources of modern civilization, to meet the urgent needs of millions of people, and to eliminate the shameful consequences of the colonial past. Civic duty demands that a writer take an active part in the struggle for the achievement of these noble goals.

This is part of the message which Yuri Andropov sent to the delegates attending the Seventh Conference of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers meeting in Tashkent.

In the Soviet Union, the activities of your association are known and highly valued as its contribution towards the common struggle by the progressive forces for national and social liberation, and for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

Your conference is taking place at an exceptionally complicated and difficult point in time when imperialism has sharply aggravated the international situation and when the threat of a nuclear disaster has increased. The unprecedented military preparations by the United States and NATO are accompanied by attacks against the forces of peace, democracy and national independence. The "big stick" policy used against the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is again in favour. That is why there is no other task more important than the prevention of nuclear war, the curbing of the senseless arms race and the hindering of the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, the Soviet leader noted.

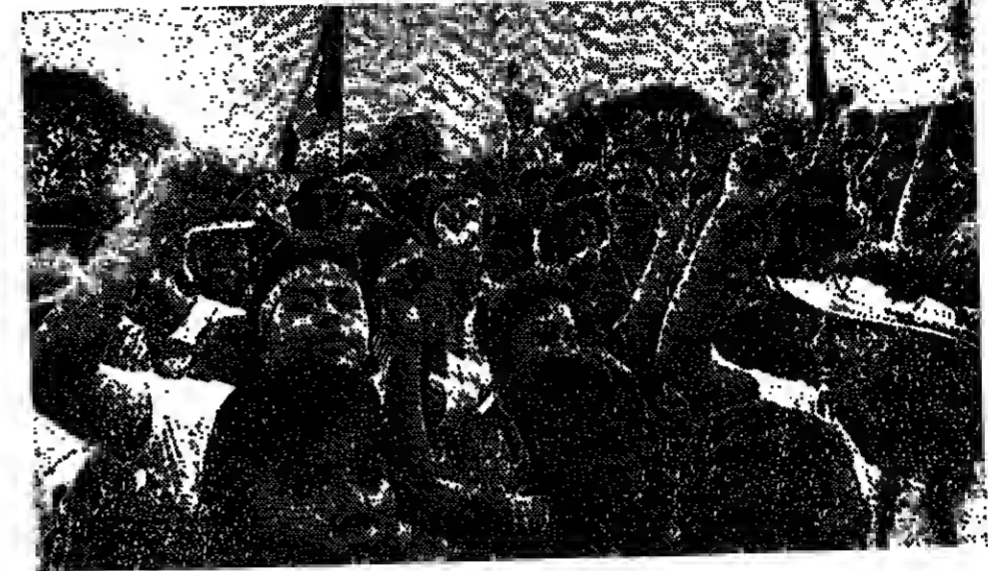
## 7th CONFERENCE OF AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS

Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, where the noble traditions of the Asian writers' movement originated 25 years ago, has again become the venue of progressive writers of the two continents. United by the spirit of friendship, cooperation and internationalism, they gathered in this city for the 7th Conference of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers. This representative forum, held to mark the 25th anniversary of that organization, will discuss major problems in the modern literary process, closely associated with the struggle for the triumph of human reason, for peace, progress, the independence of peoples and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The opening ceremony took place today in the V. I. Lenin Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples, the city's biggest hall. Present were delegates and guests of the jubilee writers' meeting, representatives of the public.

The message of greetings sent by Yuri Andropov to the participants of the 7th Conference of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers was met with prolonged applause. It was read by Sharif Rashidov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

Alexis Guma, General Secretary of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers, pointed out that the Association had always derived inspiration from those great social and political transformations which are taking place in the world, especially in the rapid development of the mass movement for independence and national liberation.



The youth of Managua vote for their future, in supporting the Nicaraguan revolutionary Government of National Unity. Photo by Georgi Nodetzhdin

## Finland finds Soviet proposals constructive

Helsinki. The Finnish President Mauno Koivisto praised the new Soviet peace proposals, stressing that they are "highly constructive". In an interview to the American "Newsweek" magazine, he spoke in favour of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in some areas of the world such as Northern Europe, noting that a stop like this would serve as a favourable condition for more sweeping measures directed at nuclear disarmament. Finland's President also positively assessed the state of Soviet-Finnish relations.

## A show of international dimensions

Washington. US President Ronald Reagan has been heard on national radio with another in his series of dramatic addresses, which he pretentiously dubbed as an appeal to all people. And what he had to say and the way that he did it — Reagan arrived at the Voice of America studios under a cover of secrecy while the address itself was broadcast in 42 languages — indicates that it was a specially conceived propaganda spectacle of international dimensions.

The president clearly sought to camouflage the militaristic intentions of his administration aimed at expediting the arms race and escalating the danger of nuclear war.

He made all manner of assurances that he was eager for

# Tourism opens up countries

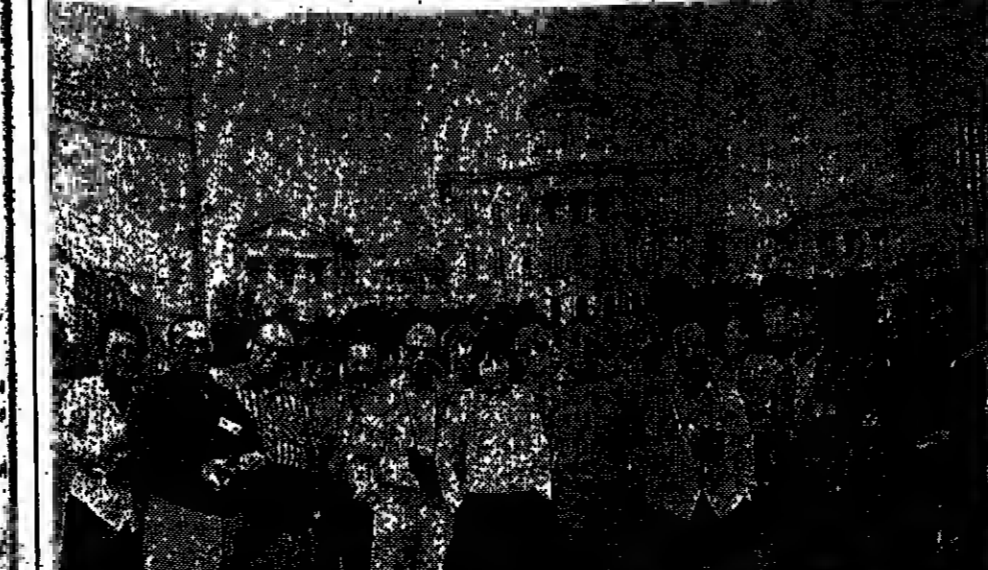
This group of American doctors on their first visit to Moscow are looking forward to an exciting journey to Tbilisi.

Yerevan, Baku and Kiev. They are part of more than five million foreign tourists who annually visit this country.

Living in the United States we heard and read many different points of view about the Soviet Union. That's why it was

so interesting for us to come ourselves and see the Soviet way of life with our own eyes. It is certainly possible to see only one small fraction of such a huge country.

Nevertheless, knowing the differences between our two systems, philosophies and challenges, one can imagine what tasks arise in the Soviet Union, and how these problems are being solved in this big country with its large population.



Journalist

## A single goal—defence of motherland and peace

Khmel. Our chief goal is to defend the revolution, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland, and maintain peace in our region as well as worldwide. Babrak Karmal told the latest session of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council.

Another crucial goal, he continued, is to set up and strengthen local bodies of state power.

Created with active participation by the masses, these bodies should play a leading role in solving political and socio-economic problems and translating party decisions into reality.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace and consolidating world security.

## Danish peace activists in conference

Copenhagen. "Yes to disarmament," "No to nuclear missiles," "Free the North of nuclear weapons" were the slogans of a Danish peace advocates conference in Copenhagen's Al-hortlund suburb which was attended by 700 representatives of the country's parties and organizations.

The conference also drew members of Norway's mass movement "No in nuclear weapons," people from the peace camps at Comiso in Italy and Greenham Common in Bri-

tain along with West German trade unionists and Krefeld movement activists. Talking about the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in his conference address, former Danish foreign minister K. Clausen stressed that the Soviet Union had come up with a whole range of peace initiatives which could not be just brushed aside.

The conference passed an appeal urging the Danish working people to vigorously oppose any deployment in West Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

## Geneva Conference says: Treaty is observed

Geneva. The implementation of the 1972 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof signed by more than seventy countries has been discussed by the Second Conference which examined the observance of the Treaty.

During its two-week-long meetings it was stated that the aim of the Treaty as set forth in its Preamble and its main articles were being fulfilled, and that the Treaty had proved its usefulness and efficiency. The Conference noted with satisfaction that since the first Conference which looked into the operation of the Treaty in 1977, it had been signed by another

ten countries. It has been decided that the Third Conference is to meet in Geneva in five to seven years' time.

On the whole, the discussions at the forum were carried on in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The Conference elected members to its leading bodies. These include delegates from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Mongolia.

## TORY POLICIES RAPPED

London. The policies of the Tory cabinet are exceedingly dangerous to the cause of peace, said Labour MP Michael Meacher.

The stockpiling of nuclear armaments, he said in Newcastle,



A foe'n here is a foe'n lot.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalka

## NATO should follow Soviet example, say Western experts

Washington. The North Atlantic bloc ought to follow the Soviet example and undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step would reduce the threat of nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world, improve the overall political atmosphere on the continent and contribute to a successful outcome of the talks on reductions in both nuclear and conventional weapons. This is the main idea expressed

in the booklet published by the influential Brookings Institution under the title, "The Security of the Alliance: NATO and the Renunciation of the First Use of Nuclear Weapons". It contains articles by prominent American and West European specialists on international relations who provide an exhaustive analysis of the present political and military situation in Europe.

night in the final account led to the outbreak of a nuclear war. Britons do not need American cruise missiles which are a grave threat to the country's security, he said. The residents of Brit-

ain do not approve of the policy of the United States and its president and do not want now American nuclear missiles to appear on British soil, the MP stressed.

conflict", disputing its own imperialist aim with a spurious concern for the "stability" and "waters" of any peoples suffering from its aggressive designs. The hypocrisy of such rhetoric by the "Reagan team" is most glaringly obvious with regard to Central America. While carrying on an undeclared war against Nicaragua and staging punitive operations against the fighting people of El Salvador, the Washington administration obliges in the same breath it is doing this to benefit "democracy, reform, political freedom and economic progress" [1].

In Lebanon, too, the USA, together with its NATO partners and Israel, has launched a typical colonial adventure threatening the entire Arab East, under the pretext of "restoration of peace". Still vice-president George Bush did not bother to assert during his recent stay in Algeria that his nation was allegedly active in the drive for decolonization over all recent decades.

Significantly, at the 13th session of the General Assembly in 1980 the USA found itself in the same boat with South Africa and Western colonial powers in refusing to vote for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence and Self-Determination. Washington is installing a puppet regime in the power and clothing dirty CIA and Pentagon operations.

Washington also portrays any action against anti-popular regimes and domination by foreign monopolies as "the hand of Moscow" and wants to represent it as part of the "East-West

## PATRIOTS ON THE OFFENSIVE

San Salvador. The leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are keeping a successful combat operation launched on September 3 last year. They are still in control of the town of Nuevo Eden, as well as considerable stretches of highway, making it impossible for the junta to move police troops up to the combat zone.

## AMERICAN GRAVE-DIGGERS

Bonn. The West German press has reported that during the Confident Europe talks in Bonn, taking place in West German territory, a spokesman of the Fifth American Army Corps whose headquarters are in Frankfurt am Main was on an unusual mission.

For the first time in the history of the NATO members in West Germany, American troops were carrying out exercises in digging mass graves for people who might die in a possible military conflict.

In a television news broadcast, a commentator noted that most West Germans have no reason to believe that the American exercises in digging mass graves are part of preparations for hostilities using nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The commentator asked if listeners a question about the West German officer should, in the light of what was happening, evaluate "the security policies" of their country. This is a question which is greatly worrying many West Germans.

## 'DER SPIEGEL' CRITICAL OF REAGAN

Bonn. Do the statements made by President Reagan at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Council of the Americas indicate a change in his attitude towards the Soviet Union? This question worries many journalists and political commentators, says the West German magazine "Der Spiegel".

The weekly notes that so in Americans have been rather indulgent toward their president when he confused the name of countries and people.

Yet, when Ronald Reagan talks about nuclear war, he speaks in a different voice. The Soviet Union, the magazine says, is a "monstrous" mistake in the innocent mistakes in his speeches and his inability to acquire quite a different perspective, stresses "Der Spiegel".

In one speech, Reagan said that nuclear missiles launched from submarines could be brought back. If the president brought back, he retains his mistaken view, says the magazine. "The head of state displays a mental laziness, says journalist Lou Cannon. He doesn't know enough and he is not aware of how little he knows.

Spontaneous answers to questions he may anticipate at press conferences are learned by rote by Reagan's former aide.

"Der Spiegel" notes that the present master of the White House is indulging in a mechanical "information" rather than thinking and only when answering questions



This column, millions of West German citizens took an active part in the campaign of protest against the arms race and the deployment of American nuclear missiles on West German soil. One of the first events was staged on the early morning of September 1, which is hardly accidental, as on that day 44 years ago World War II broke out. Thousands of people had gathered outside the American military base at Muelingen to voice their protest "No" to the American Pershing missiles which are headed to be deployed there. "Stop Nuclear Invasion" and "Do Not Allow a Worldwide Hiroshima to be Repeated" were some of the placards carried

by the demonstrating industrial and office workers, students and trade union activists.

According to the West German magazine "Der Spiegel", the anti-nuclear campaign must reach its climax by the middle of October. On one of the specially arranged days the peace marchers will form a 100-kilometre human chain linking the US Army Headquarters and one of the American nuclear missile bases.

To the photos: units of American police barring the way of demonstrators to Rastatt; symbolic mass death enacted by demonstrators to Marienplatz in Munich.

Photos from the "Der Spiegel" magazine

## PREACHING SPIES

Delft. The American Central Intelligence Agency is making wide use of missionary organizations for subversive operations against India and for gathering intelligence. According to the newspaper, "Catechism", prominent public leaders from the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram had a meeting in Shillong in the state of Orissa at which they expressed their grave concern with the activities

of some Western "preachers". The speakers noted that the "holy fathers" receive large sums of money from abroad which is used for destabilizing the situation in India.

According to Indian newspapers, missionary organizations in India receive nearly two thousand million dollars from the United States and West Germany every year.

## PEOPLE

Having always led a modest life, upon retirement a 65-year-old American sergeant named O'Brien decided to do something more exciting. He got some suitable clothing which he happened to be military, four general stars which he attached to the shoulder straps of his uniform, badecked his coat with ribbons and all sorts of military decorations, and set off on a journey to Italy.

Having crossed the Atlantic, he returned to his home in the United States. The self-styled general was received with honours everywhere, receptions and banquets were given in his honour and the newspaper "The New York Times" reported that he had won the hearts of his countrymen.

It all went smoothly until one day the Florence police found it suspicious that such an important general should travel about without any guards to protect him. Getting in touch with the American command they discovered that the name of Sidney O'Brien, the luckless impostor ended up in jail. The Austrian newspaper "Volksstimme" reported.

## FAME AND SHAME

Tokyo. Authorities in Fujiyama are planning to take action against one M. Saito, the brazen boob who had been dubbed "The Great Braggart of Fujiyama", as well as the famous Selen Publishers who put it out. The publication of this pseudo-academic "research" charged, has severely harmed the economy and the life of the people and just of the town but of the entire region.

In his book, Saito, formerly a staff officer of the meteorological department, asserted, without scientific evidence, that a destructive eruption of

Fujiyama and an earthquake would occur between September 10 and 15 this year, flattening many towns. Killing millions of people and laying waste to the giant industrial Kanto District.

Even though many scientists have warned the people against believing the predictions, the book has become a best-seller. Many people had to flee their homes and businesses, leaving the region in a state of panic. The book is now being sold in many other parts of Japan.

## Science and technology

### SOUND SIGNALS TO LURE FISH

Household appliances make up a small but highly important part in our mechanized lives. Their absence is felt particularly keenly on long journeys when it is not always possible to find a suitable socket to plug the gadget in. A Japanese firm has come up with a live-wait solar generator which fits into a small attached case measuring 35 by 32 centimetres. When opened and lit with the sunrays, the generator produces electricity which is enough to power an electric shaver, a juicer, or a coffee-grinder in most "uncomfortable" conditions like hunting or fishing expeditions. On the subject of fishing the Japanese maintain that present fishing gear should be relegated to the museum. How, it seems the fish must go into the net by themselves. There is nothing really miraculous about it. A Japanese fish nursery subjects the fry to the action of sound signals which, it is believed, remain in the memory of the fish for a long time. The fish which grows from the fry will subsequently be lured into the net by using the signal. This experiment will last for three years.

### LEMONS FOR ALPINE AREAS

A new variety of lemon with no stones called "Tahiti" has been cultivated at one of the experimental stations in Peru. According to the Andean national news agency, another distinguishing feature of this lemon is that it can be grown in a rather cool climate.

## OF INTEREST

### Balloon bicentennial called Buttons

Twenty-two huge multi-coloured hot air balloons were released into the air over Versailles on the 100th anniversary of the Paris 1889 Exposition Universelle. The balloons, which were shaped like the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Liberty, and other famous Parisian landmarks, were released by the French government to commemorate the bicentennial of the French Revolution. The balloons were seen by thousands of people who gathered in the park to watch the event.

The balloons were released on November 11, on the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### BOEING AND FERRET HITCHED TO THE SAME WAGON

In KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Soviet Air Force Marshal P. Krasnov discloses new facts linked with the spy mission at the South Korean Boeing over Soviet territory.

The Soviet marshal writes that the forty-minute delay in the take-off of the plane at Anchorage was necessary for a strict synchronization in time between the plane's approach to the Kamchatka and Sakhalin shores and the flight of the American spy satellite Ferret-D. This spy satellite is designed to carry out radio intelligence operations over a wide range of frequencies on which the Soviet defence electronic instruments operate. It can detect these instruments over a territory three thousand kilometres wide. During the violation of Soviet air space by the Boeing, Ferret-D passed over the Soviet territory twice and registered the operation of all additionally activated Soviet defence electronic instruments on Sakhalin Island, the Kuril Chain and in the Maritime Territory. The marshal stresses that Boeing and Ferret were on the same mission that of gathering as much information as possible about the Soviet air defence system in the Far East, particularly over sensitive areas with major strategic installations, as well as about these installations themselves.

### GENDARME'S BATON OVER CHAD

A relative calm has settled over the Ouadi Chaiouba area in Chad following recent clashes there, writes IZVESTIYA analyst A. Bovin. The country has actually been divided into northern and southern parts, with the so-called Mitterrand line running roughly along the 15th parallel serving as a kind of frontier between them. It is precisely along this line that the French units have been deployed, the article points out.

The emergence of a new politico-geographic term is in itself quite symptomatic, giving an idea of the degree of France's involvement in the affairs of its former colony. Chad now has over 3,000 French Marines there, as well as paratroopers and foreign legion members using combat choppers, heavy artillery and armoured cars. N'Djamena is home to four Jaguar dive-bombers and four Mirage fighter jets. This is the biggest such military contingent the French have had in any African country since the war in Algeria, the paper emphasizes.

The supposedly discarded policeman's uniform has been taken out of moth balls and its "socialist" disguises cannot fool anyone. The current military adventure in Chad, the paper stresses, is well in keeping with the traditional interventionist policies promoted by French capital.

### REASON NO GUIDE FOR THIS ANTI-COMMUNIST

A Belgian Senator, General Robert Close, R, is Chairman of The World Anti-Communist League. His record is marked by his unprecedented anti-Communist frenzy, writes V. Lushchik in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

This politician who emerged from the hatch of a tank, is found of shocking public opinion with lubricated nonsense, the author stresses and quotes part of his own conversation with R. Close.

You are saying that the West is weaker than the East, say, many Western military specialists, such as General von Baudissin, Nino Pasti, Gert Baeten and others think that there is an approximate equality. Robert Close: The generals you are talking about are no authority. They have not served for a long time, and their knowledge is now obsolete.

I criticised his arguments by quoting information from the Western press and from the results of the research carried out by SIPRI — The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which also cites this partly.

Robert Close: My conclusions are founded on the findings of the London Institute for Strategic Studies.

I then quote the conclusion made in the London Institute's report about the correlation between the military power of the West and the East between 1982 and 1983 in that neither side possesses superiority.

Without a shade of confusion, Close still insists that he does not completely agree with the conclusions made by the Institute.

Reason is apparently no guide for the senator who rigidly maintains his stand while lying in the face of direct facts.

### A film star called Buttons

A pork near Australia has a very nice-looking inhabitant — a Koala called Buttons. At first sight the animal is no different from the other Koalas, is the park, and yet the bear has become a widely recognized film star. It all began when the animal was shown on Australian television in 1978. The performance was so successful that it was decided to make a film about it. The film, which was released in Australia, was a huge success. The animal, which was named Buttons, became a national hero and a symbol of Australian wildlife.

The film was released in November 1980.

### Horse boots for luck!

French sportsmen think that those who hang horse-boots on their doors for luck will soon have to revise their thinking. They have designed special boots for horses which, it is believed, will soon replace the traditional horse-boots. These boots are made of highly elastic material, which fits tightly over the animal's feet, and have very hard plastic soles.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

## A cannonade instead of dialogue

The developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are hopeful that the just-opened 35th session of the UN General Assembly will help resume the "North-South dialogue", as it is now vital to make practical moves to establish a new world economic order. The same move is envisaged by the West, the growing willingness of its monopolies and the phenomena of crisis in the capitalist states have been disastrous for the "third world". Its foreign debt has topped 600,000 million dollars, declining production and unemployment have reached unheard-of proportions, and the unfair trade exchange is virtually an undisputed pillaging of its natural wealth.

At the closing of the previous General Assembly session, P. Sahkhan of Bangladesh, a spokesman for the Group of 77, justly noted that the "third world" was being battered with the repercussions of the most severe

economic crisis in the capitalist world since the 1930s. The "great depression" of the 30s. What is needed is an urgent "radical structural changes", he stressed, to which the US delegation, summarizing the filibustering position of the West, arrogantly retorted that it was no time to discuss the start of talks within the framework of the "North-South dialogue". All indications are that the most aggressive Western quarters intend to continue replacing such dialogue with developing nations by military levations, CIA-sponsored "covert wars" and political by transnationalists and the banking companies.

The 35th session of the General Assembly opened against a background of violence from the US 6th Fleet warships off Lebanon and the ships fired by CIA-trained mercenaries in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and other "third world" nations, to Argentina, Chad, Kampuchea, and

Central America—in fact, everywhere where people are pressing for economic emancipation and social progress the US and its NATO partners are outrageously interfering in their affairs, which often takes the form of attempts at recolonization of newly liberated states.

Not only is the West reluctant to review its patently unfair relations with the "third world" of the UN talks but is eager to turn them into an instrument of permanent colonial dependence. To safeguard its superprofits gained from the superexploitation of the labour and natural resources of the "third world", Washington is installing a puppet regime in power and clothing dirty CIA and Pentagon operations.

Washington also portrays any action against anti-popular regimes and domination by foreign monopolies as "the hand of Moscow" and wants to represent it as part of the "East-West

conflict". disputing its own imperialist aim with a spurious concern for the "stability" and "waters" of any peoples suffering from its aggressive designs. The hypocrisy of such rhetoric by the "Reagan team" is most glaringly obvious with regard to Central America. While carrying on an undeclared war against Nicaragua and staging punitive operations against the fighting people of El Salvador, the Washington administration obliges in the same breath it is doing this to benefit "democracy, reform, political freedom and economic progress" [1].

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MAN INFORMATION No. 75, 1983

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# Round the Soviet Union

● A SEMINAR FOR SOVIET AND FOREIGN SURGEONS JUST ENDED AT THE KAUNAS CARDIOLOGICAL CENTRE IN LITHUANIA. Achievements in the heart pacemaker area and ways to improve their efficiency were discussed. Attention was paid to advanced techniques and the latest instruments. Theoretical studies were supplemented by surgical work. There also was a show of the latest medical equipment, instruments and tools, and a new generation of Soviet-made pacemakers.

● PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANNUAL GOLDEN RECITALS HAVE MET IN THE OLD PUSHKIN PARK WITH ITS FESTIVE AUTUMN FOLIAGE. The recitals are dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the Russian poet's "second golden autumn", a term which literary historians have reserved for the seven autumn weeks which Pushkin spent in his family village in 1833. Over this short period, the poet completed his historical treatise on Pugachev and his poem, "The Bronze Horseman", wrote "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Golden Fish", "The Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Champions", and the famous poem, "Autumn".

● IN THE MOLDAVIAN CAPITAL KISHINEV, AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HAS BEEN HELD ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES, THE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY, AND THE MUTUAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF THE PEOPLES IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Apart from Soviet specialists, the forum has been attended by linguists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the DDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

● A HYPOTHESIS PUT FORWARD BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS THAT THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN, A CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC IN THE EASTERN SOVIET UNION, LIES WITH THE DISCOVERY OF SALT PILES, HAS BEEN CONVINCINGLY CONFIRMED. In the territory of the Aktubinsk Region a discovery has been made of commercial reserves of all in rock which is found beneath these underground structures made of crystalline salt.

## THE 'TSAR' FISH

Since time immemorial in Russia the sturgeon has been called the "tsar" fish owing to its being considered a delicacy. It was a staple of princely diets and even became part of the emblem of several towns.

Few other species were fished so intensively as the sturgeon, which sharply depleted its numbers and some of its species became threatened with extinction. Urgent moves made in the USSR set only helped save the fish but also increase the stocks of the sturgeon proper, the stellate sturgeon and the white sturgeon. Now the Soviet Union accounts for most of the world's sturgeon catch.



Young stellate sturgeon released into the Volga.

A fish-breeding factory in Volgograd on the Lower Volga is active in spawning white sturgeon and stellate sturgeon. The process begins with grown fish being meticulously selected after catch and taken to the factory in special pools.

The fry obtained from their roe are initially kept in "nurseries" and are subsequently transferred to special pools. At a later stage young fish weighing two to three grammes are released into the Volga to strike out on their own.

## Third generation of solar power plants

Soviet power engineers have begun work on the third generation of solar power plants. These stations will use a thermomechanical method of converting solar energy into heat, developed in the Soviet Union. According to preliminary estimates, the use of this method will produce a much greater economic effect than solar power plants in which a steam generator is used.

The third generation power plants will generate electricity using the well-known process of producing synthesized gas.

A valuable raw material in chemical industry, solar rays, concentrated by mirrors, heat up a reactor containing methane and carbon dioxide which turn into synthesized gas.

Burning synthesized gas generates heat, a considerable part of which is made up of solar energy. This method of capturing solar heat will be used during daytime and to cloudless weather. In bad weather and at night methane or accumulated synthesized gas will be burned.

## Gas condensate to be extracted at Urengoi

Gas processing is a new profession which will be added to the traditional list of jobs of the Urengoi gas field in Western Siberia. Workers here have begun work on the construction of the first installation for industrial extraction of gas condensate, whereas hitherto the field produced only gas.

The installation is a major factory in the Polar tundra. Obtaining gas from a depth of three kilometres, it will not only dry it, but also separate gas condensate with its subsequent processing at refineries. Four such installations are to be built here during this five-year plan period.

## THE BIG CHU CANAL CONTINUES TO GROW

The Big Chu Canal, which is the biggest artificial water artery in Kirghizia, has been enlarged, with a new 33-kilometre stretch being commissioned between the main water installation and the republic's capital. This canal, which takes in water from five mountain rivers, will allow the irrigation of nearly twenty thousand hectares of land and an increase of water supplies to over 30 thousand hectares of arable land in collective and state farms.

The Big Chu Canal plays an important role in the development of farming in the republic. With the commissioning of the Western branch of the canal and the Ortolok reservoir on the Chu River, 110 thousand hectares of previously unused land will be sown with crops. There are more than 30 thousand irrigation canals in Kirghizia and 280 water reservoirs. This has made it possible to extend the area of stably irrigated arable land to one million odd hectares.

## More mineral fertilizers and forage phosphates

The Soviet Union, which is leading the world in the production of fertilizers, with nearly 27 mln tonnes produced in 1992, continues to increase the volume of their production and to improve their quality in keeping with the Food Programme.

Last July, the Novosibirsk potash factory in the Urals commissioned the first stage for the production of 900,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year. This was used for their production — sylvinite — comes through the mine shaft half a kilometre deep from a rich deposit just below the factory's compound.

By 1990, this country will produce between 30 and 32 mln tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year with a 100 per cent nutrient content.

Considerable increases are expected in the production of forage phosphates which, in turn, will increase productivity of dairy and meat farming.

Another three factories are under construction — one in the Moscow region, one near Leningrad, and one in Kazakhstan in the Northern Caucasus, for the production of forage phosphates, each with a production capacity of half a million tonnes of phosphates a year. The raw materials for these industries will come from the rich Kuvorapatite deposit found in the Kola Peninsula in the north-west of the USSR.

The three factories are to be commissioned in 1984.

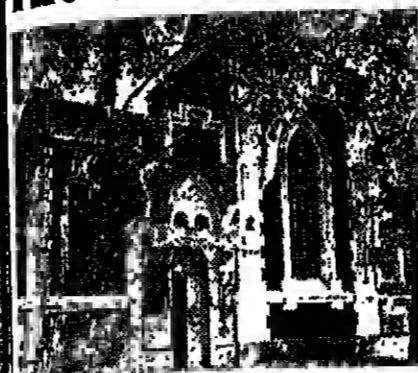
## FAST CATTLE BREEDING

In Odessa, the commercial manufacture has begun of rostron- or climatic laboratories, with artificial climate chambers, which have been designed to speed up the breeding of high-breed cattle and other farm animals.

In its chamber, the rostron reproduces conditions characteristic of a certain season and/or climatic zone. Its sensors register all the changes which are taking place in the animals and then transmit this information to the control panel. This reduces the time which scientists and specialists need to select and breed animals for milk and meat herds and to determine the optimum conditions for their maintenance.

## Places to visit

## The Bakhrushin Museum



A theatrical museum — the first in Russia — was opened very back in 1894 by Alexei Bakhrushin, a member of the town council. He collected simply everything that concerned the Russian theatre: programmes of performances, playbills, ballerinas' shoes and scraps of plays. A carpenter's bench is one of most unusual exhibits. It seems that Russian playwright Ostrovsky was a rather gifted woodworker.

The museum has "actors' careers" with collections of material about the most celebrated actors as well as exhibits devoted to producers. Material on folk, or peasant theatre, has a prominent place at the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.



Young Homer portrait of Pyodor Chaliapin as Philip II in Verdi's "Don Carlos", 1917. ● A collection of ballet shoes.

## BIRCH MIRACLE

A local handicrafts factory has received an order to manufacture a number of birch boxes with a "secret", meaning which the "Tver Region" was famous for since the 16th century. Local craftsmen have successfully developed the traditions of folk art and engaged in a rare craft — processing of birch bark into a birch "tree".

By yielding to the chisel and saw, in skillful hands of the craftsmen, birch bark is transformed into a variety of objects for their maintenance.

On becoming an experienced craftsman, he then, fascinated by his brothers and neighbours in his native village of Lopatovskaya with the craft.

Vasily Zlobin is busy making his very beautiful boxes with their "lo-bull secret" from the honey-coloured birch. Many dozens of his boxes have been sent to France, Norway, the USA, Belgium and Lebanon.

## TRACES IN A CAVE

The traces of an event which took place nearly 1,000 years ago were discovered by young ethnographers in the suburbs of Bakhchisarai in the Crimea. They found the heraldic emblem of the Great Kievan princes, hitherto not found in the Crimea.

The trident cut on the wall corresponds to the "sign" of Vladimir Svyatoslavovich, chased on coins and articles of that period. Ancient sources help verify the date of its appearance in the Crimea. They deal with the campaign on Chersonesus, undertaken by Prince Vladimir at the end of the 10th century. To keep up the tradition of the

## CMEA additions to the genetic pool

Under the long-term task-oriented programme for cooperation in agriculture and food industries, the socialist CMEA member-countries are carrying out international tests to check on the types and hybrids of 27 high-yielding crops and seven types of fruit. Joining their efforts, selectionists from the CMEA countries have evolved types and hybrids of grain crops which produce stable yields of seven to eight tonnes and even more per hectare.

In this country the crops produced by selectionists from the other CMEA countries are allotted one-fifth of all the land under maize, and a considerable share of the land under other crops. This gives the Soviet Union an additional two million tonnes of grain every year. At the same time, the countries of the CMEA community take advantage of more than 70 high-yielding types and hybrids of winter wheat, maize, sunflower, rice and other crops selected in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, joint efforts are under way to raise efficiency in animal husbandry on the basis of using the genetic potential of the best breeds of cattle and poultry.

Over the past decade, the Soviet Union purchased from its CMEA partners nearly 12 thousand heads of high-breed cattle, 2.5 thousand sows and more than 19 thousand sheep, having, in its turn, supplied these countries with considerable numbers of its own high-breed animals.

## VIEWPOINT

## NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN SOVIET COLLEGES

Andrei LOSKUTOV

Last summer, nearly three million young people applied to gain studentships at 892 Soviet institutions of higher learning, but either competing in entrance exams only one out of four applicants proved successful. In this country, the number of students depends on the overall need for specialists and not on the number of graduates the institutions can produce. This year, the student intake at institutions and universities is more than 840 thousand people, or less than twelve per cent more than the economy actually requires for 1987 when most of this year's new students will have received their qualifications. This surplus of 10 to 12 per cent is allowed for to set off natural losses.

Some students will decide to drop out because of a mistaken choice in their future career, others will take up correspondence courses, etc.

There are some limitations on the applicants for studentships at institutions and universities. One of these is the age limit of 17. However, very talented young boys and girls can be exempted from this rule. This year, brothers Aik and Vase Arutyunyan, 12 and 13 respectively, from the Caucasus Republic of Armenia, have become students after completing their courses of studies at school as external pupils.

According to the information obtained by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the most popular departments of education last summer were in the humanities. After the triumph of the sciences in the mid-sixties, the interest in the arts among young people has been gradually growing. According to the Ministry's experts, this tendency will continue over the next few years.

As in the other developed countries, higher education in the USSR is becoming more and more expensive. In the United States, for instance, tuition fees in the present academic year are to rise by an average of ten per cent. This growing expense is an objective process, as colleges and universities are acquiring new teaching machines and aids. Whereas in the recent past, the education of one student in this country used to cost 1,000 roubles, today, it costs 1,200 roubles. Unlike other countries such as the United States, this does not affect either the students or their families' budget, as all education beginning from the primary school all the way through to institute or university is free of charge. That is why more than half of the new institutions enrolments this year come from workers and farmers' families. In some industrial and agrarian areas this figure is as high as 70 per cent, an example being the towns of Kostroma, a regional capital in the north of the USSR. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad where there are many office workers, this figure is down to 20-30 per cent.

This year, Soviet institutions and universities will have an intake of 70 thousand foreign students. Of these forty thousand come from one hundred developing countries. They will be taught 240 professions out of a total of 450 available in the Soviet institutions and universities. They are engaged at 300 institutions and universities in 45 Soviet cities. The underlying principle of their education is that they receive their education in this country and are employed in their own.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### WHAT SHOULD SCHOOL BE LIKE?

Reform of the school system is now a prominent feature of discussion in all the national papers. In this age of rapid change the school just cannot remain as it is, writes teacher V. Vostyayev in PRAVDA. It is now vital to tollor its functions to the new requirements of life, but exactly which requirements? Some people believe that school, to keep up with the times, should be geared to the latest gains made by the scientific and technological revolutions, which would allegedly make its curriculum for more complex leading to overstrain on the result of too much study. Still I am of the opinion, the author notes, that the school of the 20th century should, before, serve the needs of the young already faced with the onrush of scientific and technological breakthroughs. There are still people around for whom the transition from primary to general seven-year education was nothing short of a miracle. But this achievement has been superseded by an emphasis on type and quality of the new ten-year general education. It is often hard to predict how our schoolchildren will turn out, whether they will ever need the binomial theorem or Mayakovsky's poetry, the Boyle-Mariotte law or the Periodic Table in their future occupation, what they will be certainly expected to do is to show an innovative approach to things — and this is exactly what we should help them learn to do, the article points out.

### A MILLION VOLUMES IN ONE ROOM

Latest equipment is becoming increasingly valuable in this country, notes IZVESTIA in its "The guidelines of scientific and technological progress" column.

Only recently Novosibirsk engineers developed the first commercial laser archive memory. Just imagine a roundabout studded with vertically placed 70x70 mm plates, each of them carrying holograms of 6,000 pages of text. The 288 plates making up the roundabout may serve as a regular library, with its "catalogue" stored in a microcomputer which runs the memory.

What makes such a "library" different from the ordinary one is that the text appears on a TV screen and may be read, copied, printed out or photographed. As distinct from magnetic memory, laser memory is immune to the influence of electric or magnetic fields, and can be put to most varied uses. To illustrate, you could store the entire Lenin Library in just one room! Apparently the initial users of it will be research and potent libraries as well as industrial data banks, which are crucial to any modern computer system. It could also store various specifications and space research archives, be used in the standardization service and crime detection, and the list goes on and on, the paper points out.

### STEAMER IN THE 'RETRO' STYLE

The Zhaitai shipbuilders in the Yakut Autonomous Republic in Siberia have launched a powerful river paddle tug, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. On both sides, the ship has paddle wheels, each four metres in diameter. This makes the vessel by eight metres, while the total length is more than forty metres. Although the ship looks outward from the outside, it can turn about very sharply by turning the wheels in different directions. Its speed is more than 17 kilometres an hour, and in its thrust it is a perfect match for the traditional screw-propelled tug.

What prompted the idea behind the manufacture of the ship?

Most of the small Siberian rivers are shallow, and a tug carrying cargo along these rivers will inevitably break its screw. That is why specialists from the Siberian shipping river company have opted in favour of paddle wheel, which can provide for a much shallower draught of the tug.

The powerful paddle tug draws only one metre which is a huge advantage and being highly manoeuvrable, it can easily pull barges over places where its predecessors could not.

### YOUNG DOCTOR'S SCHOOL IN TAJIKISTAN

The modern world contains many different kinds of jobs and positions and it is hard even for a competent to select, out of this "ocean", the one which suits one particular person. However, this effort at selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This country has a whole system for professional guidance which is designed to help adolescents find their place in life. One of these activities is the School of the Young Doctor which has been set up at the Abay All-Union Medical Institute in the city of Dushanbe, in Tajikistan, writes MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA.

Medicine is not a profession in which one can make a mistake in choice. Therefore, the main aim of the School of the Young Doctor is to provide professional guidance for senior school children interested in a career in medicine. The programme of the classes includes not only lectures by institute professors and visits to the college's education department, but also a study of duty of ambulance and first-aid stations as well as during critically ill patients. Practice was shown that only one-third of all those who are initially enthusiastically about medicine finally decide to become doctors.

## WOOD IN RUS



An exposition headlined "The Development of Traditional Folk Crafts in the Country" is being presented at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR.

Extensive forestation in this country has contributed since ancient times to the emergence of the widespread art of working with wood. The exposition features jewellery boxes, masks, turned wooden articles, engravings, carvings and other works shown in the photo.

Articles with Khokhloma painting are most interesting. The Khokhloma art started over 300 years ago, being one of the most vivid phenomena of Russian folk art. Modern rural masters have introduced many new innovations into the Khokhloma art.

Text and photo by Gennady DUBROVSKY.

